

REFORM BUREAU INMATE IS FOUND TIED AND GAGGED

Discovered in a Small House Near Institution.

ASSAILANT IS UNKNOWN

Attempt to Hang Him Fails. Almost Suffocated by Gas.

Found in a small house in the rear yard of the International Reform Bureau, 2046 Pennsylvania Avenue southeast, early this morning with his hands and feet tied, a gas tube stuck in his mouth with the gas turned on, and evidences of having been hanged by the neck, Samuel D. Wilson, about thirty-four years old, and an inmate of the institution, informed the police that he did not know who did it or anything in regard to the assault.

The police of the Ninth precinct made an investigation and after finding no other clue leading to the arrest of the guilty person, or persons, called upon the detective office for assistance. Detective Pratt, of the central office, was detailed upon the case. He was unable to learn anything other than that Wilson is alleged to be extremely eccentric.

According to Wilson's story, he went to a letter box at Second Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, shortly before midnight, about a hundred yards from the institution, to mail a letter, and when he returned a trifling less than two minutes later, he found the front door locked.

The Tennis Court.

He walked around by the tennis court on the side of the building, and he says he became unconscious after taking two or three steps along the west side of the house. He says he has a faint recollection of having been struck on the head, picked up by the feet and head, and carried a short distance, but other than that he has no recollection.

Despite the incredulity of the police and those who heard the statement made by Wilson, he is corroborated by Mrs. Millard. After partaking of nourishment, and after the gas had been turned off, he was found lying on his back, and he said, "I was tied to the rafters of the house, and then fastened about his neck. His weight was evidently too great for the slender rope, and it broke. Wilson fell to the floor and, after turning over and over, and tugging his hands from under his head, succeeded in getting the gas tube sufficiently far out of his mouth to cause the gas to cease. He then rose, instead of going into his stomach."

Mrs. Millard's Story.

Writing in agony and almost dead from exhaustion and loss of sleep, the man was unbound and helped into the house at an early hour this morning by Mrs. Millard, who found him in his shirt and he was able to talk, not very coherently. He was wildly excited and could not restrain himself. Wilson says there was more than one who assaulted him, but they are unknown to him.

A reporter of The Times saw Wilson this morning and received from him a written statement from which the following is taken:

S. D. Wilson, an inmate of the International Reform Bureau, 2046 Pennsylvania Avenue southeast, is the plaintiff in a suit against Percival W. Clement, formerly candidate for governor of Vermont, to recover \$50,000 for alleged slander. Wilson was violently assaulted at his residence last night, or early this morning. Wilson had gone to a letter box near Second Street and Pennsylvania Avenue southeast, and was assaulted on his way home. When found in the outhouse by a neighbor this morning he was bound, gagged, and had evidently been hanged by the neck. His life had apparently been saved by the breaking of the rope.

Detective in Vermont.

Wilson was employed by authority of Governor Stickney, of Vermont, as a State detective. Because of his work he incurred the displeasure of violators of the law and was assaulted by them while leaving his hotel. He discharged his revolver in self-defense, finally injuring his principal assailant. Wilson was indicted by the grand jury for manslaughter and was held in custody by a jury six months later.

During the interval between the indictment and the acquittal, Clement opened a political crusade against the liquor law of Vermont.

It is alleged by Wilson in his suit for damages that Clement openly, publicly, and repeatedly charged Wilson with the crime of murder. This suit was tried before Judge Wheeler in Rutland, Vt., recently. Because several of the jurors were disqualified the presiding judge of the United States circuit court ordered that the suit be tried again next May.

The statement was later handed to the police and will be read in the case with the knives taken from Dorsey Foulitz, the fake internal machine sent to Chief Justice Waite of the Supreme Court, and the other curiosities.

COOK ON OYSTER BOAT CHARGED WITH STEALING

Arraigned in the Police Court today Frank X. Hedrick, formerly a cook on board the oyster schooner Clinton Gurn, lying at the Eleventh Street wharf, pleaded not guilty, and was held under \$500 bond for the action of the grand jury. It is alleged by Capt. J. G. Robinson of the same boat, that Hedrick broke open a cash box in the cabin of the schooner and stole \$25. He was arrested by Detective Peck, after going to Baltimore.

CHINESE VISITOR CALLS WITH SUITE TO SEE PRESIDENT

Prince Pu Lun Tsee Presents Mr. Roosevelt With Letter Written on Silk---In a Costly Box.

Prince Pu Lun Tsee, nephew of the Chinese Emperor, commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition, and the first member of the royal family of the Flowering Kingdom to visit the United States, was received by President Roosevelt in the Blue Room of the White House at 2:30 this afternoon.

The prince was accompanied by all the members of his suite, and the Chinese minister, Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, and several of his secretaries and assistants, all dressed in their robes of high office; the President was flanked by the gold lace of the army and navy, and the ceremony was headed around with all the pomp and display that accompanies the reception of a foreign visitor of the first magnitude.

China Held in Esteem.

In a speech full of flowers, Prince Pu Lun Tsee told the President of the great respect China has for the United States, and of the high regard in which the President is held by all his countrymen.

As he made the address Prince Pu Lun Tsee drew forth a letter written on a silken sheet four feet by two in size, and handed it to the President. This missive was from the Emperor himself, and expressed the great interest his majesty has taken in the world's fair at St. Louis, and his gratification over the cordial relations that are now existing between his subjects and the people of the United States.

Carried in a Box.

The letter was brought in a wonderful and costly lacquered box which bears upon its cover the imperial Chinese dragon in terms just as felicitous as the prince in terms just as felicitous. After the reception the prince and his suite enjoyed a musicale in the East Room, planned especially for their entertainment.

President and Odell Two Hours in Camera

Believed to Have Discussed Plans for Conduct of Roosevelt Campaign in New York in Conference Behind Closed Doors.

For two hours, behind closed doors, while scores of visitors, including Senators and Representatives, waited, Governor Odell, of New York, and President Roosevelt conferred today.

Governor Odell conferred here early this morning from Port Monroe, where he has been spending the past six days in recreation. Incidentally conferring with many Republican leaders. Accompanied by Representative Littauer of New York, Governor Odell reached the White House shortly after 10 o'clock and remained until noon.

Discuss New York Campaign.

That plans for conducting in vigorous manner the campaign for Roosevelt in New York were discussed was generally believed, though after the conference Governor Odell, in line with his usual policy, declined to make a statement.

"There is nothing I can give out for publication," he said.

From the White House Governor Odell drove to the Capitol, where he met some of the members of the New York delegation. At 1 o'clock Governor Odell was the host at a luncheon at the Willard Hotel, at which the members of the New York Republican delegation were present.

Significance of Visit.

Great significance is attached to the visit of the chairman of the State committee of New York at this time. At the White House it was reported that there was much satisfaction over the progress of affairs in the Empire State. The slight indication of a split in the Democratic ranks over Hearst and Parker at the last convention were regarded as favorable to Republican chances.

Governor Odell, accompanied by H. C. Warren, of the "Buffalo Commercial," will leave this afternoon at 4 o'clock for Albany.

Governor Odell was a visitor to the Senate this afternoon, and sat with Senator Platt for a quarter of an hour, reading the news and engaging in conversation. Many Senators came up to shake hands with him.

Kansas Church Moved Across the Wide Prairie

In Wake of Three Traction Engines, Hitched Tandem, Methodist Structure Goes Overland for Forty Miles.

PECK, Kan., April 25.—The odd spectacle of a church moved over the prairie from town to town has been attracting much attention in this vicinity. The Methodist church of Ardmore has just made the longest journey of any church on record—forty miles—coming to this place in the wake of three traction engines hitched tandem.

Transfer of Title.

Ardmore did not need the church and Peck did, so the official board arranged for a transfer of title. Then the problem of moving the property was before them. The railroad asked a large amount for freight and to ship the building that way meant to tear it down and rebuild it.

The proposition of taking it overland was finally accepted and the movers obtained three of the largest thrashing machines of the county for the purpose. The building was placed on trucks with large wheels and the trip began. Over the smooth roads and the level lands of the valley there was little trouble in transporting the structure, and it arrived at its new location without a piece of plaster disturbed. It is in readiness for worship and the pastors are proud of their success in obtaining a new edifice so easily.

This unique experience is but a part of the readjustment of the towns of the plains. Hundreds of additions are being made by every Legislature.

The last session in Kansas changed about forty paper cities into farm lands. Many municipalities had a score of buildings each and some aspired to be centers of business activity.

Men Lost Their Lives.

They issued maps showing dozens of railroads centering there, factories belching smoke and street cars rushing to the suburbs. Eastern people bought lots on the strength of these maps and then waited for the towns to grow. Instead they faded away until the municipalities had but one family left to each. Schoolhouses, costing thousands of dollars, stood empty. Cattle were sheltered in the one-time emporiums of trade.

In Southwest Kansas a cattleman owns the entire site of what was once to be a county seat. Men were killed in the struggle to make prosperous towns out of the same spot, that Hedrick broke open a cash box in the cabin of the schooner and stole \$25. He was arrested by Detective Peck, after going to Baltimore.

A Boston woman owns a \$10,000 schoolhouse.

COSSACKS DASH BEHIND JAPANESE ON GENSAN ROAD

Cut Off Communication With the Town of Ping Yang.

CZAR RECALLS ALEXIEFF

Russians Sink Small Steamer of Enemy on East Coast of Korea.

LONDON, April 25.—The Reuter Telegram Company issues a dispatch from Liasin, reporting that several sotnias or squadrons of Cossacks have occupied the town of Shenki-Chen,* in the rear of the Japanese troops concentrated on the Yalu River.

Their object, the correspondent says, is to cut off detachments going from Gensan to operate a junction with the Japanese at Ping Yang.

*The town of Shenki-Chen mentioned in the above is in all probability Sung-Chun, which is on the road from Gensan to Ping Yang.

BERLIN, April 25.—"Die Post" announces that an imperial decree was signed by the Czar this morning, officially recalling Admiral Alexieff, Viceroy of the Far East.

LONDON, April 25.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister at London, reports that two Russian torpedo boats entered the harbor of Wonsan, on the east coast of Korea, today and sank a small Japanese steamer, the Goyo Maru, registering 600 tons.

The Russian vessels immediately departed.

JAPANESE ROUT ON YALU RIVER

LONDON, April 25.—A dispatch to the "Standard" from St. Petersburg says it is reported that while 500 Japanese were crossing the Yalu River on rafts they were attacked by Russians and nearly all of them were killed. The Russian casualties were heavy.

The dispatch adds that the battleships Oral and Borodino were ready for their trials, when it was discovered that the Borodino draws twenty-four feet of water, more than will permit her to pass Cronstadt.

A dispatch from Kieff says it is stated in military circles that 10,000 troops are in the hospitals in Manchuria, chiefly typhoid patients.

Going to the Front.

A dispatch from Tokyo says that the foreign military attaches have been notified to prepare to take the field. They were requested to choose their horses and saddlery at the Tokyo Riding School on Friday.

The dispatch adds that it is understood the Russians stationed around Possett Bay, south of Vladivostok, number 4,000 infantry, more than 1,500 cavalry, and artillery, mining engineers, and other troops.

The Chefoo correspondent of the "Standard" says he is informed that Japan will make a further protest to the Russian government against the Russian troops occupying places west of the Liao River. Japan intimates that she now considers the territory west of the Liao River as not neutral. It is expected that the Japanese will land at the latter place.

Mines in the Yalu.

The Chefoo correspondent of the "Chronicle" says the mines at the entrance of the Yalu River are visible at low tide. Large consignments of provisions are arriving at Chefoo, where they are transhipped to junks at night and sent to the Russians.

A dispatch from Shanghai says it is believed that the Japanese have landed at Kinchow, just north of Port Arthur.

A Tokyo dispatch states that the Chinese government has ordered General Ma to send 2,500 men west of the Liao River to stop plundering by the Russians. A collision is feared. It is expected that General Ma's main army will proceed to Kinchow with the view to maintaining the neutrality of Manchuria in case of a Japanese occupation of Yingkow.

RUSSIAN VESSELS FIGHT IN A FOG

ST. PETERSBURG, April 25, via frontier.—The naval court-martial of the captain of the cruiser Boyarin, which sank the Japanese torpedo boat destroyed near Port Arthur on February 13, has brought out some sensational facts not hitherto published. These show that Port Arthur was in a state of consternation at the time, owing to the Japanese torpedo attack on the night of February 9.

According to testimony adduced at the court-martial, the Boyarin sighted a ship in the fog off Dalny the day before she struck the mine. A sharp dusk took place between the two vessels, which lasted for a quarter of an hour. Both were damaged. The light was stopped.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

REYBURN AND COOK ENTER TICKET IN REPUBLICAN FIGHT

Contest for Convention Becomes More and More Confused.

LATTER IS PROTESTED

Connection With Harmony Committee Thought to Be a Bar.

Dr. Robert Reyburn and John F. Cook will be candidates for delegates to the Republican National Convention. Announcement of this combination was made this afternoon.

The candidates on the other tickets are watching the movements of the new combination with considerable trepidation, as some one is bound to get hurt. It was said today that the Simmons-Chase ticket would be the heaviest loser of votes, and that the move will simply strengthen the Richardson-Poe party.

A number of small meetings were held last night, and the leaders of the various factions were in conference this morning. It is expected that before night one or two more combinations will be made. Protests are already being prepared against the use of Cook's name on a ticket, because of his connection with the harmony committee. These are as soon as they can be prepared.

The election committee is to hold a meeting in Chairman Chapin Brown's office at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The White Republicans held a meeting Saturday night at the home of William Hickey, 1365 V Street northwest. Resolutions were adopted, including the Simmons-Chase ticket and Chapin Brown for national committeeman.

Dr. Lee's Indorsement Sermon.

A sermon was preached to the Roosevelt National Republican Club and its auxiliaries at Vermont Avenue Baptist Church by the Rev. George W. Lee, D. D., last night. More than a thousand people crowded the church. These organizations some time ago indorsed the Rev. Dr. Lee for delegate to the Chicago convention. He declined to run and advised the clubs to look carefully over the field and indorse the best ticket.

They finally agreed on the Richardson-Poe ticket and the Rev. Dr. Lee approved their action.

Dr. Lee openly indorsed the Richardson and Poe ticket from the pulpit, and declared it to be the cleanest ticket before the people.

In the course of the sermon, Dr. W. S. Richardson and James W. Poe were brought forward by E. B. Reed, J. H. McDowell, C. E. Branch, E. J. Branch, Arthur Holmes, E. S. Harris, J. S. Fynn, Henry White, James Adams, Jerry Wilson, James Stewart, William Dewey, J. Thornton, and M. Sanford, officers of the organizations, and as President E. B. Reed presented them the vast audience rose in greeting. President Reed then announced that the Reyburn and Lee forces had combined with the Richardson-Poe forces, and expect to sweep the city.

Medical Students Interested.

The medical students of Howard University are arranging to organize a Richardson and Poe club. They are already working for the ticket.

The Richardson-Poe people will hold meetings as follows: At Odd Fellows hall, Twenty-third Street and Wisconsin Avenue northwest, Tuesday night; Mount Jezerec Baptist Church, Fifteenth and E Streets southeast, Thursday night.

The Richardson-Poe people held a conference this morning and the reports are said to have shown good results.

PRESIDENT DETERMINED TO SETTLE GRUMP CASE

Personally Requests Senators and Representatives to Dispose of the Matter.

President Roosevelt is determined to settle the case of Collector Crum, of Charleston, at this session. To Senators and Representatives today he made a personal request that they remain in session until the matter is decided in Congress.

WEATHER REPORT.

Rain has fallen in New England, the middle Atlantic States, the lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the middle and lower portions of the Mississippi Valley.

It is considerably colder this morning in the lake region, the upper Mississippi Valley, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

There will be showers tonight and Tuesday in the middle Atlantic States, the upper Ohio Valley, and showers tomorrow in the south Atlantic States and along the northern portion of east Gulf coast.

It will be colder tonight in the Ohio Valley, western Tennessee, the lower Mississippi Valley, and cold Tuesday in the middle, south Atlantic, and east Gulf States.

The winds along the middle Atlantic coast will be brisk northwesterly, shifting to brisk easterly; on the south Atlantic coast fresh southwesterly, becoming westerly; on the east Gulf coast fresh to brisk northwesterly.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m.	60
12 m.	57
3 p. m.	57
6 p. m.	51

THE SUN.

Sun sets today..... 6:47 p. m.
Sun rises tomorrow..... 6:59 a. m.

TIDE TABLE.

High tide today..... 4:05 p. m.
Low tide today..... 10:35 p. m.
High tide tomorrow..... 4:26 a. m.
Low tide tomorrow..... 11:15 a. m., 11:42 p. m.

MORMONS RULE UTAH SCHOOLS

Judge Powers Declares Church of Latter Day Saints is Much Interested in Education.

MOSES THATCHER TESTIFIES REGARDING HIS TROUBLES

Fell Out With the Apostles Because of His Strong Objections to the Union of Church and State.

The Smoot investigation by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has occupied today with the final testimony of Judge O. W. Powers, of Salt Lake City, and Moses Thatcher, the apostle who got into disfavor by his indisposition in political matters.

Both witnesses told principally of general conditions. Judge Powers spoke of Mormon influence in the schools of the State. Mr. Thatcher testified regarding incidents which caused his fellow Mormons to regard him with disfavor.

On account of the interest of Senators in attending the final sessions of the Senate, so more afternoon sessions of the committee will be held at present.

Compliments to Mormons.

The committee was called to order at 10:35 o'clock when Judge Powers, of Salt Lake City, was recalled to the witness chair, and the cross-examination was resumed by Attorney Van Cott.

"What is the interest, in a general way, of Mormons in education?" inquired Mr. Van Cott. The witness replied:

"The Mormons are as much interested in education as any people I know. We have as good schools in Utah as in Boston. We have an artist whose pictures have been shown at the Paris Salon, and a sculptor whose 'Paul Revere' now stands in Boston. Maude Adams, who is known everywhere as an actress, was born and brought up in Utah. Another Utah woman has recently sung before the King of England, and still another was recently heard in Berlin by the German Emperor."

"Are all these persons Mormons?" inquired Senator Overman.

Witness said a majority of the dozen or more persons to whom he had referred were Mormons. He did not include Miss Adams in the list.

On General Conditions.

As to general habits of industry among the Mormons, witness paid them a compliment. Many of them had come from humble families in the Old World and had learned good habits.

Witness admitted there were many Mormon judges who had a high reputation for fairness and interpreted the law as the official record of testimony. They were usually fair, witness thought.

In regard to "informers," witness said the people do not like to report against their fellow-citizens any more than people do anywhere else.

The re-convened convention in 1895 was discussed at some length. Witness said many things given in testimony on Saturday last.

"Is it the general opinion among Gentiles, Mormons, and others that the church interferes in politics?" asked Senator Overman.

"I think so," returned the witness, "as I have already said."

Roberts a "Moses."

Mr. Van Cott inquired whether, in the election of 1896, Brigham H. Roberts was not popular among the people of Utah.

"He was popular," replied the witness, "because he was admired for his courage and ability, and for his support of woman suffrage. He was regarded as the Moses who was to lead us out of the wilderness of church domination."

In answer to questions from Mr. Taylor, witness reaffirmed these views and said:

"I would not say he was the most prominent man, for we had Moses Thatcher with us, too, but he was not in good health. Mr. Roberts had good health, debating ability, and was looked upon as a leader. His stand against church domination had been regarded as a courageous act. It was generally thought that his ability, his courage, and his popularity would encourage his followers so that the church could not hold out against him."

Witness, in reply to Mr. Taylor, said his approbation of the Mormon people's interest in education, did not mean that the establishment of good schools was due entirely to the Mormon church. The school legislation had been drawn up by Mr. Scott, who was afterward a Republican member of Congress from Utah, and was passed by a State Legislature dominated by the Mormons.

Gentle approval of Mormon doings at the time of the admission of Utah as a State was based on the belief that polygamy and polygamous cohabitation should cease.

Religion in Schools.

Senator Bailey asked whether witness knew of pupils in the schools being detained after school hours for religious exercises.

Judge Powers replied in the affirmative and cited a few instances. He did not claim that it was the prevailing practice, but said he knew it had occurred sometimes.

Salt Lake City is a Gentile city, witness said. Approximately \$300,000 a year is paid to school teachers. The system of titheing applies to these salaries if the teachers are Mormons, and they give one-tenth of the church.

Referring to the "boom days" in Salt Lake, witness gave the credit to the

AUGUSTIN EDWARDS MEETS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Augustin Edwards, former minister of foreign affairs at Chile, was introduced to the President today by Assistant Secretary of State Loomis.

Mr. Edwards, who owns three newspapers in South America, and is quite a political power there, is touring the United States for pleasure. Chile, he says, is now enjoying a period of unusual prosperity.

Mr. Edwards also called on Assistant Secretary Loomis, of the State Department.

Witness first learned that his brother apostle took offense at his conduct in any way on his position on any matter, immediately subsequent to a speech he made at the official record of testimony in 1892. Describing this, witness said:

"I was called from the audience, by the audience, and asked to speak on the advancement of civilization and the growth of civilization. I may have made some caustic references to many Republican friends. I have not a copy of the speech. But, at any rate, it called out a criticism from the Ogden Standard and an open letter signed by Joseph F. and John Henry Smith as republicans, published in the same issue of that paper. Joseph F. Smith was at that time consul to President Woodruff and John Henry Smith was an apostle.

Witness referred to a pamphlet issued December 22, 1896, entitled "The Law of the Land," by Calvin Reasner. Attorney Taylor was directed by the chairman to mark such parts of the book, which is of 120 pages, as he desired to have so in the official record of testimony.

Mr. Thatcher then read the newspaper account of remarks made by him on July 29, 1896, in response to Mr. Taylor. Witness read the last paragraph of the account, which said: "We trust the Mormon Government will be a permanent Democratic ally. I am opposed to the union of church and state."

Witness said the statements had been correctly reported. At this point judgment was taken until 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.